FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Gladstone's speech last night at the Lord Mayor's banquet will be studied in vain for new light on any burning question, unless possibly Ireland be an exception. And it is an Irish exception in more senses than one, since what Mr. Gladstone has to say amounts almost to a declaration that Ireland is no longer a burning question. He thankfully records a great and providential change in the state of Ireland-in the resumption by law of its natural and proper authority, in the prevalence of peace and security where disorder so widely prevaried, in the restoration of confidence enough to enable men to set about the employments of their lives. The dark dens of assassination, adds he, have been effectually suppressed. The killing of Carey and the ferocious delight with which the Irish people hailed the news of that murder hardly look like it, but let that pass. No doubt there is a surface improvement in Ireland. But what does Mr. Gladstone say to Mr. Michael Davitt's speech at Longhrea on Tuesday, with its contemptuous refusal to accept the 20 or 30 per cent reduction in rents obtained under the Land Act, its declaration that landlordism must go, and its demand for the repeal of every law which impoverished the prosperity of the Irish people? What Mr. Davitt means by laws impoverishing the prosperity of the Irish people are the laws which oblige them to pay their debts. What again does Mr. Gladstone say to the spirit of his Irish colleagues in the House of Commons? The Parnellites forced him to abandon last week the bill which Mr. Trevelvan brought in for the reorganization of the Irish Police, a bill which Earl Spencer was understood to regard as extremely important. They threaten to oppose to the bitter end the emigration clause in the Tramways and Emigration bill and to defeat the whole bill if necessary. They have it in their power to prolong the session anto October if they like, and they lose no opportunity of making themselves as disagreeable as possible. And if Mr. Gladstone doubts that the Parnellites have an Irish majority behind them in Ireland, what does he say to the Monaghan and Wexford

The true thing to say about Ireland is that agrarian and political crime has been all but stamped out by the energetic enforcement of the Crimes Act. Too much praise can hardly be given to Earl Spencer and Mr. Trevelyau for their patient d conrageous and skillful efforts to restore order. But there is unhappily nothing to show that the temper of the Irish people is much better than it was. Disloyalty has not been stamped out-only the criminal manifestation of it. The Government has got the upper hand of assassius, but the spirit which inspired assassination is as malignant and general as ever. So is the spirit of plunder which Mr. Parneil and his confederates have never ceased to inflame, and to which they have appealed and will continue to appeal successfully in their campaign of confiscation. The Irish war against property and against Government is carried on as unscrupulously as ever. Mr. Parnell is just as much bent on breaking up the Empire as when he first took his coat off. So that, on the whole, those deep sentiments of thankfulness to the Almighty disposer of events, which Mr. Gladstone bids us entertain, must be lineited in their scope.

Lord Richard Grosvenor announced to the shareholders of his Channel Tunnel Company on Tuesday that the directors have by no means given up the object they had in view, but intend to remain in a "semi-live" state, so that at any favorable moment they may become wholly live. Sir Ed ward Watkin's rival company will of course be kept going, though in a like state of supended animation, so long as there is breath in Sir Edward's body. And the French company, which on its part has spent some money and done some boring on the French side of the Channel, has just resolved to hold on to the Government concession which it was

at liberty to relinquish. Nonsense dies bard. This Channel Tunnel question has been argued out with the utmost thoroughness on both sides. The overwhelming weight of argument and of public opinion in England is against the tunnel. There are respectable names and a certain body of commercial and sentimental opinion in favor of it, but the balance stands as stated. The majority of six to four against the scheme in the joint committee of the two houses of Parliament represents a vastly larger majority in the nation. Among those most competent to judge of the military objections to a tunnel, hardly an influential voice been raised nearly every officer of distinction in the army or navy has pronounced against it. I see comments in some of the American papers to the effect that the bostility to the tunnel in England springs from timidity or panie. It springs from precisely the same kind of timidity or panic which leads you to protect the Harbor of New-York by forts. Every nation takes precaution against attack. To open a tunnel would impair the efficiency of the great natural safeguard with which nature has provided England. The only question is how much it would impair the natural defence-whether it would create a serious military risk in place of an efficient military defence. Military men say it would, and their answer on the purely military side ought to be conclusive. I may go further and say that, after having read carefully the able arguments on the whole subject, and after hearing it all discussed a hundred times by very competent ficient answer whatever to the gravest objections. whether military or commercial, to the project. Nor do I believe Englishmen will so far take leave of their sober senses as to permit a clique of speculators to override the judgment of their generals and statesmen and open a way for the invasion of the country.

"The nucertainty about my going to the United States," writes Mr. Matthew Arnold, "is at last removed. I have got all the leave I wanted and shall go in October." . Some details about Mr. Arnold's journey remain unsettled, but the words I quote dispel all doubts as to the fact of his visit. The arrangements for his lecturing are not yet complete. He will, however, lecture, and you will have an opportunity of meeting face to face the Englishman who is in his own department the most original and attractive writer of his time.

The official or inside opposition to Mr. Sidney Colwin's appointment as Keeper of Prints and Drawings in the British "Museum" has come to naught, and Mr. Colvin is to have the post. The opposition was, I believe, very bitter, and proceeded on the usual ground that somebody within the department ought to be promoted. To which the answer is that the department is to be overhauled from end to end and reorganized; work for which a fresh mind and will obviously desirable. Mr. Colvin has shown what manner of man he is in the administration of the very important Fitzwilliam Museum, at Cambridge. He will have a still more important work to do at the Museum. The material is enormously greater, a catalogue has to be prepared, the collect tions to be moved into new rooms and rearranged, and the staff of the department has to be increased. Mr. Colvin's technical qualifications, his large and minute knowledge of prints and drawings, his critical power, and his catholic views of art, are not

It is the fashion among the French and perhaps among other Continental nations to speak with but slight respect of the condition of art in England. Yot if the figures of The Architect may be trusted, more books and publications relating to art are issued in England than in any other European country. Of works concerning art there were in all 886 which appeared last year in Europe. Of these, 311 were in English, 269 in German, and 237 in French. The remaining 49, adds this architectural Briton, in a voice of contempt, represents the efforts of the Italians, Swedes, Danes, and Spaniards. The French will take it ill to be told they are below both English and Germans, and the Paris papers will be sure to say it has something to do with the

The new Editor of Notes and Queries, in succession

to Mr. Turle, deceased, is Mr. Joseph Knight, one of the most accomplished among London journalists Mr. Knight has long been known as a successful editor, and as a theatrical critic to several leading papers, The Athenaum among them, and the dramatic notices in The Athenaum are excellent examples of a style of criticism nearly always judicious, always sound in knowledge, and often brilliant. Mr. Joseph Knight's range is a wide one; but like most men who go far a field in culture, he has a specialty, early French literature, and in early French literature he has a collection of books which Mr. Francisque Sarcey thought worthy of a descriptive article in Le Temps ; or was it Le XIXe Siécle, since Mr. Sarcey writes for both those papers ?

Mr. Leonard Huxley, eldest son of Professor Huxley, has taken a first-class in Final Classics at Oxford. the highest honor in classical studies which the University now has to offer. Mr. Huxley was a student at Balliol College, whose celebrated master, Dr. Jowett, is a near friend of the still more celebrated professor who sent him his son to teach. The fact that Mr. Huxley determined to give his son the best classical education within his reach is a significant one. It takes him out of the list of those men of science who regard science as the one thing needful to success in this life and salvation in the next, and ranks him rather with those who would enlarge Bacon's maxim, and take all knowledge to be the province of the really educated man. Mr. Leonard Huxley intends, I believe, to make the law his pro-G. W. S.

THE KILLING OF JOHN MORGAN.

CONTINUATION OF THE CONTROVERSY. THE KENTUCKY BELIEF THAT HE WAS MURDERED AFTER SURRENDER—THE FACTS.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! Washington, Aug. 19 .- The controversy over the question as to whether or not John Morgan was nurdered by the Union troops after he had surrendered ontinues to agitate Kentucky. In a Cincinnati dispatch to The Louiscille Courier Journal Major C. A. Withers, tormerly of Morgau's staff, denies that he ever wrote to anybody that Morgan was killed before he surrendered, and declares that he has "repeatedly written and stated to the contrary." Major Withers also states that it was by the coursesy of Colonel Brownlow that he and Captain J. S. Rogers were enabled to get possession of Morgan's body and prepare it for burial. Captain Rogers was General Morgan's Assistant Adjutant-General and to him Lieutenant French, of General Gillem's staff, addressed a letter September 5, 1864, stating that a report had been started that Morgan was shot after his surrender, and asking if it was true.

In his reply Captain Rogers said: "I was with General M. when he left Mrs. Williams's. He handed me one f his pistels and said that he wished me to assist him in making his escape. I told him it was almost useless and we were entirely surrounded. He replied, saying that we must do it if possible. We were concealed in a clump of bushes when a soldier rode up to the fence, wearing a brown jeans jacket. We, naturally suppos-ing him to be a Confederate soldier, came out of the bushes, General M. stepping at the same time through the fence. The soldier demanded a surrender, much to our surprise. Captain Wilcox, of the Federal Army, with some other soldiers rode up. I, with Mr. Johnson, hastened toward him. Looking back in the direction of General M. I saw him throwup his hands, exclaiming: 'Oh, God.' I saw nothing more of him until he was rought to the street dead. I am satisfied Johnson and myself were fired on after we surrendered, but by men so far from us that it must have been impossible for them to know that we were prisoners. I asked Captain Wilcox to leave a soldier with me, after I had surren. dred, for my own safety, which he did We were possibly fired upon from almost every direction, but from such a distance that I am satisfied the men did it innocently. I, however, do not condemn them for firing on me after I surrendered, under the circumstances. If General Morgan surrendered before

In General Gillem's official report of September 8 1864, to Andrew Johnson, then Military Governor of Tennessee, the following account of Morgan's death is Tennessee, the following account of Morgan's death is given: "Upon Lieutenant-Colone Ingerton's arrival near Greenville ne learned that General Morgan and his staff, who had arrived the previous evening, had head quarters at Mrs. Williams's in town. Colonel Ingerton detached a squadron under Captain Wilcox, of the 13th Tennessee Cavairy, to surround the house and capture General Morgan and his staff and escort, who were unaware of the presence of the Federal troops until awakened by the report of their own artillery, which was stunted upon College Hill, and opened upon Captain Wilcox's squadron as soon as they made their appearance in the street. General Morgan's headquarters were surrounded, and he was shot by Private Andrew Campbell, of Company G, 13th Tennessee Cavairy, while he was endeavoring to make his escape and join his command. His staff, with a single exception, was captured." This report has never been published.

lished.

In his "History of Morgan's Cavalry" General Basil Duke says: "General Morgan was kiled in the garden—snot tarough the heart. It is not known whether he surrendered or was offering resistance. His friends have always believed that he was murdered after his surrender. Certain representations by parties was killed him, their ruffially character, and the brutality with which they treated his body, induced the belief." This was written several years after the occurrence. The statement of Captain Rogers, an eye-wilness, was written the ment of Captain Rogers, an eye-witness, was writt day after Morga: was klied. The Louisville Co-Journal, of Thursda, contains another account of gan's death, also purporting to be the statement a)e-witness—a Mr. Mason of Greenville, Tean. A-lag to this account Morgan was alone when he ing to this account Morgan was alone when he was knied, night guder a grapevine, standing at a window of the notel which he keeps, Mr. Mason punted out the spot, and said: "A Mrs. Thompson from this window saw him, and hellered to the soldiers, 'There he is, hidney under the grapevine,' and Morgan made a start to run again, just as a soldier spied and snot him. I saw it from the other window."

CROWDS IN THE STORM AT ROCKAWAY.

THE HEAVIEST RAIN OF THE SEASON-A THRIVING INDUSTRY IN CRABS.

A score of men could have made small fortunes by the sale of umbrellas at Rockaway Beach vesterday. Shortly before 3 o'clock a storm burst in great fury, sending the 25,000 or 30,000 pleasure-seekers rushing peli-mell for the nearest shelter. It was the heaviest rain of the season and was accompanied by a wind that for a few minutes showed a familiarity with the habits of the Western evelone that boded ill to the frail structures that line the shore. In thirty minutes

the rain had changed into a mild drizzle and again, shining brighter and warmer than before the the first departing train or boat, but their places were taken by many people who had left the city before the rain began. In all, the number of visitors was stated to be considerably larger than on the preceding Sunday, and the cierks at Remsen & Wainwright's unblushingly asserted that 2,500 bathers had hired suits at their caablishment. Still-water bathing was also largely in dulged in, and the only persons who seemed dissatisfied with the day were the fishermen on Jamaica Bay, who got caught in the rain and were obliged to pull for shore under the most exasperating circumstances. The Sesside House, the restaurants, the bars and the

The Seaside House, the restaurants, the bars and the beer shops and the miscellaneous "shows" all did a good business. An industry that appeared to be particularly popular and prosperous was the sale of hardshell crabs—"Two for five cents, ten for a quarter." Long trains of ten or a duzen cars each, and top-heavy, lop-sided beats, took the crowd away at dusk but not until the visitors had been treated to a sunset of rare beauty. A majority of the pleasure-sekers, however, showed a greater fondness for a farewell glass of beer than for cloud effects, while the picture-sque goats on the sands enjoyed a comfortable lunch of banaus skins thrown to them by philanthropic greding.

WAS CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS RIGHT?

From The Burlington Hawkeye.

It was September, 1879. The train that bor From The Burkington Hawkeye.

It was September, 1879. The train that bore Bode Hawkins to college caught him away from the arms of his mether and the kisses of his sisters. Very gium was Bode Hawkins, and very reluctant he to go to school. "Aw, shaw i" he growled; "I don-kare to go, nuther, so what's the use I Dez-gone the collidge, it don't do no good, and I won't know no more w'en I come back than I do w'en I go away. I'd ruther drive team 'r learn a trade 'r somethin'. Dod fetch the taing, anyhow." June, 1883. Ambrose Hawkins returns to his ancestral halls on the farm. his family weep for Joy. All rush to embrace him as he steps from the train. Ambrose Hawkins graes fixedly at them through the oriel window that includes one eye, and delicately extending two flugers for them to grasp, he murmurs: "Aw, fathaw's gently, my deah feliah, gently; easy on the rings, ye knaw. Bless you, me mothaw-how, no, thanks; kis you when we get home, ye knaw. How do, brothaw-brothaw-well, bless me soul, but aw I've forgotten the bey's name. Sistal deah, will you kindly hand these brawses faw me buxes to the luggage mawatah's Aw-is this-this the vehicle!" And all the way home the old man didu't say a word, but he just drove and thought, and thought and drove, and nearly all that night he sat up twisting hickories and laying them to soak in the watering-trough down by the cow-barn. And he told a reighbor next morning that Charles Francis Adams was right, and that "he had about four years of college larain' to unlarn fer Bode after the boy could holler at a yeke of steers like he used to, but the boy seemed to be comin' round all right, and he reckoned he'd do, by-n-by."

Edith: A first-class summer resort is one at which the cottagers will not speak to the hotel guests. A second-class resort is one at which the hotel guests will not speak to the cottagers. A third-class resort is one at which everybody tries to have a good time.—¡Philadelphia News.

INDUSTRIAL GERMANY.

BY ROBERT P. PORTER, MEMBER OF THE LATE TARIFF COMMISSION.

VII. WAGES AND COMMERCE OF THE WOOL COUNTRY.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Prussia, June 15 .- The woollen industry of Germany cannot be compared in importance to that of England, though if the present decline in the exports of woollen manufactures from latter country continues, and the German exports the of weolien manufactures continue to increase as they have since the Government returned to a Protective Tariff, there will not be such a great difference in the value of the exports from the two countries. In 1872 the total value of the exports of woollen and worsted goods, including worsted yarn, from England, was in round figures \$192,000,-000; in 1881 it had declined to \$116,000,000, a decrease of \$76,000,000. In Germany the exports of yarns have been steadily increasing, especially under protection, leaping the first year of the tariff from \$14,375,000 in 1879 to \$23,750,000 in 1880. In woollen and worsted yarns the exports from England since 1872 have declined almost one-halfthe decline being steadily every year from \$30,550,-690 in 1872 to \$16,128,480 in 1881, Thus Protective Germany is steadily stealing a march on Free-Trade England in the exportation of woollen and worsted yarns. The same holds true in the exports of other woollen and worsted goods. In 1872 England exported in value over \$160,000,000; in 1881 it had decreased to \$90,000,000. In quantity Germany decreased in exports under Free Trade, from about 31,350,000 pounds in 1872 to 27,126,000 pounds in 1879, and then suddenly increased in 1880 to 36,773,000 pounds, and in 1881 to 40,524,000 pounds, while the value of the exports of woollen manufactures has increased from about \$25,000,000 in 1879 to \$42,000,000 in 1880 and \$47,000,000 in 1881. The total value of the annual exports of woollen and worsted goods, including yarns, from Germany, is therefore about \$70,000,000 or \$6,000,000 less than the decrease in the same class of exports from Great Britain in the decade ending 1881,

The above figures are from the official documents of the two countries and are given, not for the purpose of showing that Protection has been the only cause of the increase in German exports and that Free Trade has been the only cause of the decrease in the English exports, but to show the utter fallacy of theorists claiming that Protection countries cannot become exporting countries. Protection in this case has not only enormously increased the home product, and decreased the imports of the manufactured yarn and cloth from \$70,000,000 in 1874 to \$44,000,000 in 1881, but it bas increased the annual exports from \$40,000,000 to \$70,000,000. Germany under Protection has come nearer by \$26,000,000 to supplying her own wants, and yet can manufacture cheaply enough to increase her foreign market \$30,000,000. On theother hand, England has lost \$76,000,000 of her foreign trade; and increased her importation of woollen manufactures about \$10,000,000. The value, however, of the importation of raw wool into England, unlike that of raw silk, has increased, and the quantity very largely increased, facts indicating that a larger proportion of wool is used in the material now manufactured, that all-wool goods have declined in price of late years and that mixed dress goods have been superseded by all-wool goods.

The woollen and worsted industry in Germany employs about 200,000 persons, while that of England employs over 300,000 and that of the United States about 160,000. In Germany the industry is not concentrated, as in England, within a radius of 2212 miles round one centre, but is scattered over the Empire, with Aix-la-Chapelle for a centre in the northwest, and at the eastern extremity of the Empire the woollen factories of Lower Silesia, with the thriving town of Breslau as a centre; in the centre of Prussia Brandenburg and Magdeburg. and almost directly southwest, including on th way Sonnenberg, the manufacturing districts of Würtemberg, the province of Alsace, the extreme south west corner of Germany, are all important woodlen districts. The Kingdom of Saxony in the southeast is also noted for certain lines of woollen goods.

To understand fully the condition of the operativex in the woollen branch of the textile trade it will be necessary to visit each of the districts, so that th present letter will deal especially with the wooller industry of the Rhenish and Westphalian provinces in northwestern Germany. Of this district Aix-la-Chapelle, Lennep, Crefeld, Barmen, Elberfeld, Dilsseldorf, and several other towns of lesser unportance, have been united, and a fair idea of the present condition of the industry obtained.

*Board of Trade miscellaneous report, 1882, the present of States Consul Du Bott Report of Bureau of Statistics of Massachu

In Germany the United States has two Consuls-General-one in Frankfort and one in Berlin. Less thas eight per cent, of our imports come from Ger many; over ten per cent. from France with one Consul-General; and fifty-four per cent. from England with one Consul-General. One disadvantage of two Consuls-General is that the classification of articles exported from the two Consulates-General differ. By the one (for very good reasons, perhaps), woollen goods are classified with linen and cotton goods; and by the other under the proper heads of wooilen cloth, "woollen worsted" and "yarn," I am not, therefore, able to speak with exactness of the exports of manufactures of wool from Germany to the United States, but in round figures it is \$5,000,000, the bulk of the exports coming from Aix-la-Chapelle, Barmen, Chemnitz, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Leipsic and Sonnenberg,

United States Consul Du Bois in his admirable little work, " In and about Aix-la-Chapelle," says: 'There are thirteen things which have made a great name for Aix-la-Chapelle ; an energetic, intelligent, belieose Carlovingian chieftain, and a dozen seeth-ing sulphur sources." Mr. Du Bois is also the author of a very interesting work on Charlemagne himself, which must have pleased the Germans as well as told them something new about their old warrior, for I see it has been translated into the tongue of the Fatherland. "Charlemagne," says Mr. Du Bois, "loved Aix; he lived here, and here in the meridian of his power he established his mighty empire, and it was from this point that he was gathered to the bosom of his fathers. Hundreds of worshippers every day shuffle over a gray marble slab in the cathedral which bears the simple inscription, "Carolo Magno." The curious reader will find much of historic interest in Aix-la-Chapelle, and those afflicted will find much comfort in the hot springs, but Mr. Du Bois has told this so weil in his little work that nothing remains for me but to describe the industries of the town and move op. But even in doing this I must seek the aid of the Consul, this time not as author, but as a Government officer. In a recent report to the State Department Consul Du Bois says:

Aix-la-Chapelle contains more woollen establishments Aix-la-Chapelle contains more woollen establishments than any either German city, and there are more factories within this consular district than in any other consular district in Europe. In former years the markets of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Ballimors and San Francisco received immense saitpments of the black stuffs manufactured here, and the exporter as well as the importer reaped enormous profits and became rich. The most profitable term of the woollen industry was from 1856 to 1868. During those twelve years the demand was greater than the supply, and, as a consequence, many new establishments sprang into existence. quence, many new establishments sprang into existence, and often worked night and day to supply the American market.

"While America had no tariff," said Mr. Du Bois in a conversation I had with him on the subject, "the manufacture here in A x flourished. Fortunes were made in a few years, magnificent mansions were erected, and the factories were constantly being extended, American importing firms opened business relations with those of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the relatives of prosperous manufacturers went to the United States and started branch offices, to which

It is now certain that the wreck found on Mount Ararat is the remains of Noah's ark. They know it by the grease-mark in the bunk where Ham was stered.—[Yeakers Gazetta.]

business without any capital, in two years was worth \$250,000."

"What put a stop to this?" "The American Tariff and British competition. Germany practically became Free Trade and England forced her cheap wares upon the market, crowding out home goods; and in the meantime the more protective policy of our own country brought into healthy existence woollen manufactories, and gave employment to American artisans, instead of enormous fortunes to German manufacturers

and their agents and consignees in New-York." "What has been the effect on the German woollen industry ?"

"The English competition has been overcome and the equilibrium restored by a return to Protection. In regard to the American Tariff, some of the leading manufacturers here have informed me that before the adoption of it they often found themselves grumbling at a profit of 30 per cent; while now they smile cheerfully at a gain of 10 per cent."

"During this time of great gain to foreign manufacturers and American importers, did the benefit extend to the operatives? In short, what was their

"Their condition, I regret to say, was not greatly improved, except that they were able, owing to the remarkable demand for goods, to work overtime and thus add a trifle to their wages."

Accompanied by Mr. Du Bois I visited a number of the mills of the district. They seemed small places compared with the enormous mills of Leeds or Bradford, and with some of our mills at home. The machinery did not strike me as nearly so modern as the English and American. Then, too, the workman does not work so fast nor does the machinery run so rapidly as it does in England. The German sits comfortably and even lessurely at the loom, often with a long pipe in his mouth. This would not be tolerated in England or America, yet the German manufacturer says that the hands would leave in a body if he attempted to stop smoking. This is not altogether true, for Mr. Blakely, the English gentleman from Dewsbury who has started a large factory here, informed me that he had stopped the custom from the very start. In many of these factories old hand-looms still exist and are in use. While in some specialties Germany may be equal to England, she must greatly improve her factory system and its organization before she can compete with Yorkshire.

A large number of the operatives live in the country, some of them so many miles from Aix that they walk in Monday morning and do not return home till Saturday afternoon. On the main road leading out of the town Saturday afternoon I met hundreds of these operatives plodding home in the rain and mud. They are a sturdy looking race, especially the women. Some of them lived eight and ten miles from town but were content to walk that distance and back and labor twelve hours a day for a week and receive about \$3. In the city itself the working people live or rather swarm in tall, stiff-looking white houses. Consul Du Bois showed me houses in which, during the hard times in Germany, forty persons crowded together. In the workingmen's quarter of the town an average of 26 persons reside in one house; in the quarter where the manufacturer dwells only 8 persons. I asked Mr. Du Bois if the new Tariff had benefited the operators in this industry and he replied:

"From recent inquiry that I have made I should say unquestionably, yes. For instance, before the Tariff came into force Germany had to compete with both England and Belgium, and the result was that many had to close their mills and all had to reduce their wages. Since the Protective Tariff has come into force these establishments have opened their doors, increased their time of labor given employment to persons who were idle, and paid better wages. In piece-work the operative can arn much more now than then."

Though there has undoubtedly been a great improvement and the wages of Germany are now equal to those paid in England, the wages of both these European countries are nearly 100 per cent lower than in the United States, as the following

Description of Occupation.	weekly rate of wages paid in Yorkshire,	Sthenish pro-	Average weekly rate of wages paid in Mass'chus'ts, U.S.;			
Wast-Sorters.	45.76	85 50	59 43			
Wen, Women	2 40	2 50	******			
Young persons		1 90	5 12			
Men (overl'kers).	6 00	6 60	12 00			
Splaners		5 25	9 05			
Women		3 00	6 18			
Young persons	1 80	1 90	4.81			
Menera.	4 80	4 25	8 53			
Women.	5.48	4 25	7 45			
Laborers	00.000	3 00	8 58			

Any one who has visited a woollen mill know that the spinners and weavers amount to about 80 per cent of all employed, and it is safe to say that the above table, including spinners, weavers, woolsorters and laborers, represents from S5 to 90 per cent of the operatives engaged in the woollen industry of the several countries. I have shown in previous letters that in the iron industry Protection n Germany has helped to bring up the wages to the English standard. The above table, computed from unquestioned authorities, shows that Free Trade, and the boasted markets of the world, combined with natural advantages to be found no where else in the world, and the best machinery and half a century start in the race, have not prevented English labor reaching the level of Continental labor. What will Mr. Thomas Brassey think of this ! In a recent work on 'Foreign Work and English Wages" he shows that one English mill hand is worth about two of the vegetable-fed hands of the Continent, and yet I have shown that England pays no more. Perhaps Mr. Brassey or some other English economist will explain,

ROBERT P. PORTER.

BASEBALL NEWS.

THE RECORD OF THE CLUBS IN THE SEVERAL AS

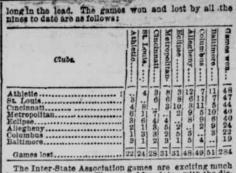
SOCIATIONS. The record of last week's play leaves the Cleveland club in the leaf in the race for the baseball League pennant. Third closest rivals, the Providence nine, have lost three more games than the leaders though they are only one behind in won games. The n nine are a good third, being only three games chind the Cleveland players. The Boston men are im proving steadily in their play and are doing much better work than in the carly part of the season. The champions are also well up in the race being only four games behind the leaders, but they are playing so unevenly that their friends are doubtful whether the club will again carry off the championship. They still have time to make a spurt and carry everything before them, as they did last scawhether the club can make up the lest ground is doubt-ful. They are now ten games behind the Cleveland Club and they will have to perform wonders to close up the gap. The record of all the games played to date is as

Clube.	Cleveland	Providence	Boston	Chicago	Buffalo	New York	Detroit	Philadelphia.	Games won
Cieveland. Providence. Boston Chicago Buffalo New York Detroit Philadelphia	14724442	7 :055432	43 .76640	663 :0452	6 4 6 .4 3 4	69377	797555 :3	97139788	41 41 31 31 31 14
Games lost	27	30	30	31	33	39	41	61	29

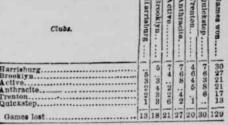
The Metropolitans are playing a wonderfully strong game, but they cannot close up on the leaders. At present they are eight games behind and tied with the United States and started branch offices, to which the goods were consigned. This brought enormous profits, goods were kept up at a high price, a few controlled the market, and there are scores of men living in this district in palatial homes, who thus harvested their wealth in our markets."

"What sort of profits did they make?"

"They were enabled to make a percent on the capital invested which seemed fabulous. I have it from unquestionable sources that some of the manufacturers have netted yearly profits amounting to from \$60,000 to \$100,000. One case was related to me in which a man who established himself is provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for ward provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for ward provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for fourth place. The Athletics are first, one game ahead of the St. Louis Club, second, and four games ahead of the Cincinnati nines play in Philadelphia this week, and as one side obliged to lose, the Metropolitans will be pashed for ward provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for ward provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for ward provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for ward provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for ward provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for ward provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for ward provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for ward provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for ward provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for ward provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for ward provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for ward provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for ward provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for ward provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for ward provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for ward provided they can still continue to wing the pashed for ward provided they can still continue t Eclipse Club for fourth place. The Athletics are first,



The Inter-State Association games are exciting much interest at present. The record to date, with the disbanded Merritt club's games thrown out, is as follows:



THE CHILDREN'S VACATION.

A PARTY AT MERIDEN, CONN. A MISTAKE AND A DISAPPOINTMENT-HOSPITABLY RECEIVED.

MERIDEN, Conn., Aug. 18 .- A car-load of children from Brooklyn was unloaded here this afternoon, and the little travellers are feeling at home in their summer homes. The children were in charge of Mrs. Pratt and a TRIBUNE reporter. The movement to receive the children was set on foot by the Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was ably seconded by the Rev. Mr. Hall, pastor of one of the Congregational churches, and the Rev. Mr. Garten, of the Baptist church. Efficient service was rendered also by the two daily papers. The Meriden Press-Recorder and The Meriden Republican. Today J. H. Mabbett, the Editor of The Press-Recorder, went to New-Haven, meeting the party there, and obtaining facts about the work in general, and particularly of the children in this party. The names the children were published in both papers this afternoon, together with the names of their hosts. W. F. Graham, the Editor of The Republican, has taken two of the boys with him to the seashore near New-Haven, where they will spend their fortnight.

An annoying blunder occurred at the Grand Central Depot this morning. A missionary had promised to have seventy-nine children at the depot, and had only fiftyfour when the train started. This caused disappoint ment to the people who had driven several miles to meet them here and were asked to come again on Monday. There was the usual crowd at the station when the train arrived, the few expecting children and the many whom curiosity had attracted. In a short time the last child had been assigned to his or her home, and the crowd dispersed. The children behaved well on the tram, none of them being homestek, nor carsick. All of the children were sent to the country by R. D. Douglass, of Brooklyn.

the children were sent to the country by R. D. Douglass, of Brooklyn.

The following persons are entertaining the little ones; John Battrell, Richard Allen, J. C. Perkins, W. B. Howell, A. L. Stevens, Mrs. M. Parker, E. A. Chapman, Mrs. E. M. Reade, Jacob Sutherlin, D. J. Clark, Mrs. S. A. Douglass, W. B. Rees, T. W. Ives, E. G. Pepper, T. F. Breese, Mrs. A. Lewis, T. B. Tallersley, Mrs. N. Johnson, J. D. Huntington, W. F. Graham, Edward Reynolds, B. H. Rice, Mrs. J. L. Holmes, George C. Merriam, Charles Little, James O'Brien, C. S. Kelsey, F. S. Kelsey, A. V. Harvey and D. W. Beebe.

Owing to the insufficient number of children several persons were obliged to defer their hospitality until Monday afternoon, when the second party will reach Meriden. They were A. B. Downer, Charles Klein, F. Barker, J. H. Bacon, C. M. Bryant, E. R. Day, H. S. Hitcheock, J. C. Kenworthy, H. Little, N. C. Merriam, W. M. Peck, J. Quinn, Dr. Tait and A. L. Thrall.

RETURNING FROM WHITNEY POINT.

Fifty boys and girls with sun-burned faces arrived in Hoboken on Saturday at 6:30 p. m. from a TRIBUNK Fresh-Air Fund vacation of two weeks to Whitney Point, N. Y. The distance is 220 miles; they started on their return at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the roads being extremely dusty, their faces were so begrimed with smoke and dirt that their own parents could hardly at first recognize many of them. All were anded them in the city. Although all scemed glad to none was ready to come home. All kept up a vigorous protesting up to the last moment, and the kind people who had charge of them were as unwilling to let them go. One motherly woman said with tears: "I allusst who had charge of them were as in whiling to let them go. One motherly woman said with tears: "I almost feel as if I would never take another calld—it's so hard to part with the little things after you've had them two weeks." The youngest of the party was Mary Donaldson, a pretty blue-eyed girl, not four years old.

The children returned under the cars of C. C. Parsons, who was instrumental in organizing the party this and isst year. He took charge of them from the time they came on the train until all were delivered to their homes in the city.

GLAD THAT THE SUSPENSE IS OVER.

TELEGRAPHERS RESUMING THEIR KEYS. NO NEED OF MORE MEN IN CHICAGO-A PICNIC IN AID OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

There seems to be a feeling of relief both among the Western Union officials and the operators now that the telegraph strike is definitely settled and the old order of things is resumed. The operators who have returned to work are pleased to get back to their keys, and, as a rule, those who are still out express themselves as well satisfied that the suspense is over. There is little doubt that all except the leaders will speedily get work. Late on Saturday night about ten operators were sent to Chicago to take the places of men wao refused to return to work after the official deciaration of the end of the strike. Arrangements had been made to send an additional number, but news was received that the local assembly had con cluded to give in, and they were not needed. Those who went to Chicago will be retained there. At the Western Union office

retained there. At the Western Union office everything is going on smoothly and there has been a large increase in business. A number of operators will go to work to-day, both in the main office and the branch office, all of which will be opened.

About 500 of the operators went on an excursion to Alpine Grove on the Hudson yesterday. The excursion was given under the auspices of the employes of the American Rapid Telegraph Company for the benefit of the strikers who were not taken back to work. The party left the foot of Franklin-st., North River, on the barre John Wilson at 9:30 a.m. There was a band of music on board and the pleasure seekers amused themselves to disorder. District Master Workman John Campbell whi start for his home in Pittsburg this evening.

A PREACHER'S PLEA FOR THE STRIKERS.

The Rev. Dr. A. Stewart Walsh preached a sermon on the telegraphers' strike, yesterday, at the Thirty third Street Baptist Church, No. 327 West Thirty third-at. He chose as his text Revelation xi., 17. Di Walsh spoke in substance as follows;

In the midst of us for weeks there has been going on

conflict between the great telegraphic corporation and its employes. The employes said truthfully that they needed higher wages to support their families properly and justice, reason and public sentiment were with . Had it been shown that the corporation was un able to meet the demand, not a man would have struck It became a battle of mammon against manhood. The corporation demanded that its servants should earn a profit on \$100,000,000, while the capital which it had actually invested amounted to not more than \$20,000,000. The battle was a grand one, but public sentiment turns invariably toward the rising sun of success. The striker met with double injustice. He failed to obtain his rights ; he was blamed for struggling toward justice. Nervous old women cried: "The strike is the spirit of the Com-Was it! Communism means that the man who has nothing, does nothing, shall share with the man who works and surns. The striker said to the "I ask no return for underpay in the past, but in the future give me all I really earn.' The representatives of 18,000 workingmen making this request received a contemptuous denial. But why not let competition take its course ! In this case there is none to speak of. The historian will hereafter nam this age the age of monopoly. The workingman is being circumscribed by being limited as to his qualifications To be successful he must be a specialist. But injustice To be successful he must be a specialist. But injustice seizes him again. The greater his dexterity in one thing the fewer things he can do. He becomes a living machine, and capital may stop his effects any minute. He lives poorly, dies young; his call dren when but partially educated and equipped for life must put their tender muscles to toil. Sometimes a strike is a mistake and a crime. But it is a question whether or not the employer is to blame for the foily of the employe. Too often the latter is kept in a bondage which begets gross passion and ignorance. The the folly of the employe. Too often the latter is kept in a bondage which begets gross passion and ignorance. The workingman is a blind Samson—but blind Samson was right. It was better that Samson shoult die in the name of God and ruins tasa to live the slave and plaything of his enemies. A strike is like a revolution—it is a hard and useful remedy. But the disappointed mes and wo-men to-day scan a field of apparent defeat. This is only the sad proof that in this life there is no exact justice. Law does not protect and righteousness has not the throne.

A chimney-sweeper's life has its "sporting's ide. He is deeply interested in sweep's takes!-

FARM AND GARDEN. From The Weekly Tribune of August 15. LUCERNE OR ALFALFA. This plant has been known and cultivated for pasture and meadow over 2,000 years. Many years ago it was taken to South America, from there (\$

was carried to Mexico and California. Lucerne is the French name, alfalfa the Spanish name, for the same plant. Seed from California or other dry countries produces plants best adapted to stand severe dry weather. The woody roots extend to a severe dry weather. The woody roots extend to a great depth in dry, open soil. Most seedsmen probably keep the seed, which should be sown in spring, twenty pounds to the acre. The young plants grow rather slowly and look slender for some time, but after the roots get down the plant becomes larger and looks as though it had come to stay. It should be mowed as soon as the flowers begin to appear, or sooner, as much of the nourishment soon passes out into woody fibre.

It is a favorite plant for irrigation in dry countries where it may be get five or more times. Presi-

tries, where it may be cut five or more times. President Ingersoll, of the Colorado Agricultural College, told me last week that alfalfa is the only lege, told me last week that alfalfa is the only forage plant that grows at their place and keepe green without irrigation. Professor Shelten, of Kansas Agricultural College, has tested it thoroughly and has no hesitation in saying that, all things considered, it is a most valuable plant, especially for the western and south western sections of Kansas. He has found that alfalfa must have old, rich and well-drained land to begin with. A tenacious subsoil is not adapted to alfalfa. At Lansing I find alfalfa does well and is perennial.—[Professor W. J. Beal, Michigan Agricultural College.

WATERING PLANTS IN SUNSHINE.

A widely accepted but very erroneous belief which is a cause of much loss during summer heats, is the fear that if plants are watered while the sun shines upon the leaves it will harm them. There may be some tender young leaves of certain delicate and rare plants that would suffer from a sudden wetting with cold water under a blazing sun, but I have not met with such in vegetable culture, and I have long practised frequent sprinkling of newlyset plants during hot, dry weather to prevent their beginning to wilt. If allowed to wilt at all it is difficult to revive them. The short or broken roots want little water until their wounds are healed. and they become able to collect and send on sup plies to the leaves. During this term of trial what is wanted is frequent sprinkling of the leaves to prevent their flagging. A mere sprinkle serves that purpose if often enough given, without drowning the injured roots. Two great advantages are gained by this frequent leaf-wetting-four or five times a day in hot, dry weather, during two or three days after transplanting-one that the planting can be done while the ground is dry and pliable, when it will not pack, and the other that the leaves can all be left on the plant instead of being half cut off, as is commonly done in planting cabbage, celery, etc., to reduce the transpiratory surface until the roots recover. Such cutting in is a great drawback to the plant, and can only be justified when there is no other practicable way of saving or continuing its life.—[Hortus.

CULTURE OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Chrysanthemums through July and August need much care. If pot culture was adopted they should now be in their flowering pots, and watered and stimulated without stint, for they are voracious feeders. See, in watering, that the whole ball of feeders. See, in watering, that the whole ball of earth is saturated. It is sometimes necessary, when the pot is full of roots, to soak it in a bucket of water, and when thoroughly wet apply the stimulant. This should always follow—never precede—awatering. Syrings the foliage occasionally with a solution of soot; it will make the leaves dark and glossy and keep off aphides. If midew appears, sprinkle with sulphur. Bare stems toward the root indicate a want of nourishment; this should never be seen. I advise the setting aside of the painstaking and

tedious processes by which some chrysanthemumgrowers obtain a very few, very fine, perfect flowers for competitive exhibition. When we enter their field we shall be happy to avail ourselves of their neid we shall be happy to avail ourselves of all that they deem essential, perhaps even the "dressing" of flowers for a great show. But it is more in the line of our gardening, in rural districts remote from competition, to start plants in spring from cuttings or suckers; insure a good growth during summer; prune a little to make them busby, and leave all flower-buds undisturbed that are promising. In this way we may have an abundance in autumn of fairly good flowers.—[J. E. J., Vernon, N. Y.

BAGGING GRAPES.

Two years of trial have shown such favorable re; sults from bagging grapes that I have taken the time to put on a large number this year, covering nearly all the sorts but Concord and Clinton, and many of those. I have used more of one-pound bags than of larger sizes, finding them sufficiently bags than of larger sizes, finding them sufficiently roomy when closed on the stem only and not folded over the shoot from which the stem issues. The fold is more easily made from the stem, being a single turn down, closing the whole mouth of the bag watertight up to the corner which the stem occupies. To have the bags of both sizes conveniently at hand, with strings for tying-in stray shoots, and the reserve of pins, all at once visible and accessible without stooping. I use a shallow box, about Sx12, with four legs that bring it up to the knee or higher, and with a handle of wooden hoop. A row of pins is slipped under a gum band which holds them firmly on the bale of the box, the heads protruding. Or, for bagging overhead, I attach them similarly to the left wrist or stick them one by one in the wrist-band.

The aggregate of movement saved by these conveniences and the uniformity of the movements for each case amount to a considerable premium on an hour's work. Bunches that have long stems and that have no distinct or projecting shoulders are much the easiest to bag, and a prior care to give each shoot its separate room on the trellis, so that the bunches shall hang free, helps very much. They hang freest when the shoots are trained flat overhead, as on bowers or on the Caywood trellis, but it is not quite so easy to keep the arms held up to attach the bags as to work at a low vertical trellis. Bagging supplies a double reason for a thorough thinning of the bunches as soon as they become visible. Only on very strong shoots should more than one thyrae be left, if handsome bunches and large juicy berries are desired. I didn't finish bagging entirely until about July

10, and found some grapes on bunches here and there quite dark with rot. But even if early bagging does not prove an entire preventive of this evil, it is so effective in preserving the berries from other attacks, in improving their color, texture an other attacks, in improving their color, texture and flavor, and in aiding their full ripening and keeping, as to pay well the cost of application. I use the same bags a second season. No doubt pages of old pamphlets could easily be made into bags, but a sort of paste that will not easily soften in the rain is necessary. Perhaps some reader of The TRIBUNE who knows how the paste used in making paper bags is made will kindly give the recipe. The cost of ready-made bags, however, is very small. One cent pays for about seven of them.—[Shelah.

EXPERIENCE AND INCIDENT.

A novel case of CREMATION IN STRAWBERRY CULA TURE is chronicled by a Courant correspondent. The crop gathered, from a one and one-half acre patch, he mowed off the leaves, ran a harrow over to loosen up the pine-straw mulch, and after three to loosen up the pine-straw mulch, and after three days touched a match to the dry litter, which burned so fast and fierce as to catch androast snakes. Insects and parasitic fungi were killed, the labor of weeding saved and a clean surface left, covered with useful ashes evenly distributed. The blackened crowns are now pricking up with promising freshness. If further results encourage repetition of the plan another year he will be likely, he thinks, to try the virtue of a light sprinkle of cheap kerosene for kindling, which will make him less dependent on the weather.

* At Mr [area] Putpage CIDER-VINEGAR WORKS

* * At Mr. Israel Putnam's CIDER-VINEGAR WORKS in Chelmsford, Mass., described by The Plonghman, 3,000 barrels is the average annual production. Five bushels of apples are mashed per minute, which is considered a better method than grating. Four cisterns receive the juice, and have a capacity of 4,000 to 8,000 gallons each. The old homestead, containing 150 acres, has been in the family a century and a quarter, and some of its low meadow gives an annual hay crop of four tons per acre.

* Mr. E. H. Warren, of Cheimsford, has successfully and a quarter and some of the second seco

fully converted a rocky pasture into a plantation for GRAPES. Mr. Otis Adams, of the same place, from whose six acres of Concords he receives a handsome annual return, favors, according to the journal last named, "light loam, a good deal like gravel," trains to stakes, and after the vines are well started "trims to one or two shoots."

" An experiment is mentioned by The South Bend Tribune showing the SHRINKAGE OF SHELLED CORN. In five months—December to May—100 bushels stored in a rat-and-mouse-proof bin decreased just

. Mr. P. C. Reynolds considers the M'CORMICE RASPBERRY—better known as Mammoth Cluster— unequalled among blackcaps for flavor; the fruit